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This idea is the keynote of the book and is emphasized in the conclusion as well as in a preface contributed by Viscount Milner. Put in concrete form, this proposal means that the government labor exchanges shall furnish house room for the union exchanges and meeting places for the unions, and that the government shall give financial aid to those unions which pay out-of-work benefits.

There are, of course, grave difficulties in the adoption of such a plan. Both Mr. Jackson and Viscount Milner appreciate that such difficulties exist, but believe that the chief obstacle to such an alliance between the government and the unions is the political activity of the unions. If the unions are willing to accept the Osborne decision and to confine themselves to their trade functions, the government may safely use them as agencies for administration. It is certain, however, that such an alliance would mean an enormous increase in the power of the unions. The non-unionist, if he is to share in the full benefits of the labor exchanges and of the subventions made for unemployment insurance, would be forced to join the union. Mr. Jackson does propose that non-unionists might be allowed, if they desire, to become beneficiary members of the unions without joining for trade purposes. Even if this concession could be secured, which from the experience of Norway and Denmark seems improbable, the unions would be much strengthened. This, after all, is the large issue, and should not be obscured by details: Has the time arrived when the union shall become a part of the recognized machinery of government for dealing with industrial problems? If so, the government must deliberately aim at the extension of unionism. But will it not be necessary in that event for the government to regulate other activities of the unions? The issue presented by these proposals is much more fundamental than the question as to the proper remedies for unemployment and is in effect the question as to what should be the relation of the state and the trade unions.

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The Economic Position of Women. Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York. H. R. MUSSEY, editor. Vol. I., No. 1. (New York: Columbia University. 1910. Pp. 193.)

This is an interesting collection of papers, each of which treats

some aspect of the problem created by women's present industrial relations. The survey is narrower than the title might imply, but the papers cover a wide field, and their significance is by no means limited to the occupations and classes specifically discussed. The collection falls naturally into three parts: the first contains the editor's introduction, which is also a valuable summary and interpretation of the whole, and a sketch, by Miss Sumner, of the historical development of women's work in the United States; the second contains eight papers, stating the peculiar problems of women wage-earners; and the third, papers that discuss proposed means of solution. A selected bibliography of books in English on women in industry, compiled by Miss Woerishofer, is appended to the whole.

The papers which discuss women's industrial problems are of two sorts. Several present the difficulties that women encounter as women. Mrs. Simkovitch defines the problem of social adjustment created by their transition from home to factory; Miss Balch, the problem arising from the divorce between women's education and the kind of efficiency now required in either home or factory; Miss Kingsbury, the difficulties connected with women's indefinite and generally low standard of living. Mr. John Martin's discussion of the economics of equal pay for men and women in the New York schools shows the inevitable result on women's incomes of such standards, and of their undue concentration in certain occupations. Mrs. Kelley discusses the special problem of married women's employment. Other papers describe the concrete conditions in certain trades, as bindery work, millinery and salesmanship, where changing methods, seasonal fluctuations, and ill-defined standards of efficiency make earnings uncertain and inadequate.

The remedies discussed are organization of the labor market, education and legislation. Two papers discuss legislative protection for women workers; Mr. Ernst Freund reviews its constitutional aspect, pointing out the constitutional barriers to such legislation, and also the possibility of successfully invoking the police power to this end, and this review is supplemented by Miss Goldmark's paper on the Illinois ten-hour decision. Rendered after Mr. Freund's paper had been written, this decision lends added force to his conclusion that the introduction of medical and sociological evidence, as in the Oregon and Illinois cases, may lead to a decided extension of the state's police power in the interest of

workers. The seventeen essays, despite their variety, convey a unified impression. The discussions of proposed remedies show, sometimes incidentally, sometimes explicitly, the inadequacy of any one agency and the need of their effective coördination for the relief of the waste and suffering now involved in women's industrial relations. The need of investigation to discover and define the sort of efficiency required, the value of different methods and agencies, the need for coöperation between school and employer, the desirability of experiment on private funds, and the importance of a better understanding of the character and position of the women workers, are all clearly stated more than once.

The compilation bears witness to the fact that women's conspicuous industrial difficulties are, in large measure, problems of modern industry, evident wherever industrial ignorance, inefficiency and low standards of living prevail, calling for solution by the same means that all wage-earners have found or may find useful. It is a matter for congratulation that the contributions of the editor, Mr. Martin and Mr. Freund may help to emphasize the obvious though sometimes neglected truth that women's problems are inevitably problems of society.

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Le Travail à Domicile: Ses Misères, les Remèdes. By G. MENY.
Librairie des Sciences Politiques et Sociales. (Paris: Rivière et Cie. 1910. Pp. 463.)

The writer of this volume has made a careful study of about three hundred European publications containing the results of investigations of home work. He finds that notwithstanding the mass of material available on this phase of the sweating system, the general public is ill-informed regarding the extent of home work, its causes and the conditions of life and labor that seem to be inseparably bound up with it. Naturally M. Mény gives most attention to the problem in France. He admits the practical impossibility of determining even approximately the number of home workers in that country, but submits evidence that there are more home workers in Paris alone than the census shows for the whole of France. He finds the principal cause for home work there to be that usually assigned by investigators in this country, namely, that the manufacturer does not care to go to the expense